

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XXXVII No. 5636.

號六月八日一千八百八十八年

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1881.

日二十七年己酉

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BARRY & Co., 37, Waterbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Montebello, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAIN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENRICKSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao; MESSRS. A. DE MELLO & Co., Satone, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEORGE O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—A. McIVOR, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
E. R. BELLILLON, Esq. H. B. JOHNSON,
H. D. C. FORBES, W. M. REINERS, Esq.
E. F. D. SANSOM, Esq.
H. H. B. B. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.
Shanghai.—EVAN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2% per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.—

For 3 months, 3% per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4% per cent. " "
" 12 " " 5% per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, June 14, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MACKELLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYON, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW,
MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEBLIN,
Agent, Hongkong.
Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates on MARINE RISKS in all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 6, 1881.

Notices of Firms:

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

URING my Absence from Hongkong, Mr. ROBERT COOKE will act as SECRETARY.

By Order of the Board,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 12, 1881.

NOTICE.

M. S. J. CRUTCH is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1881.

NOTICE.

ACCOUUT & OFFICE BOOKS by the Best Makers.

A Large Stock of FANCY ARTICLES, NEW CABINET PHOTOS.

SILVER SWING and STAND LAMPS (large stock).

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

NEW Shapes in MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES.

TABACCO and POUCHES.

MANILA, PENANG, and HAVANA CIGARS.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS in New Designs.

WRLEY'S REVOLVERS, and all Kinds of SPORTING GEAR.

LAWN GRASS SEED, AMERICAN FLOWERS and VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SUTTON'S SEEDS to arrive per Glenfer.

SPECIAL—The REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5636.—August 6, 1881.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
etc. Recently arrived Mail and
other Steamships.

**AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
GROCERIES,**
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.

Eastern and California CHEESE.
Bonelose CODFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Russian CAVIARE.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Family PIG-POK in kegs and pieces.
Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.
Assorted CANDIED VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted PICKLES.
MINCEMEAT.
COMB HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
Lunch TONGUE.
Assorted American SYRUPS, for Sum-
mer Drinks.

McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE.
Clam CHOWDER.
Codfish BALLS.
Green TURTLE in 24 lb cans.

**CALIFORNIA
RACKER**
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BIS-
CUTS.
Fancy Sweet Mixed
BISCUITS.
Ginger CAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
HOMINY.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
RYE MEAL.

NEW BOOKS,—
3,000 VOLUMES "FRANKLIN SQUARE" and
"SEASIDE" LIBRARIES, including
McCarthy's "HISTORY OF OUR OWN
TIMES," "ENDYMION," and
other recent Publications,
from 15 cents to 25
cents each.

HERBERT SPENCER'S COMPLETE WORKS
ON SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY.
IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS.
HAWTHORNE'S COMPLETE WORKS.
EMERSON'S COMPLETE WORKS.
PRESCOTT'S COMPLETE WORKS.
EDGAR POE'S COMPLETE WORKS.
WILLIAMS' "MIDDLE KINGDOM."
GRIFFITH'S "MIKADO'S EMPIRE."
BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED
STATES.

HARPER'S HALF HOUR SERIES.
MEDICAL WORKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.

Presentation BOOKS.
WORKS OF REFERENCE.
ALBUMS of Music, with Words.
ALBUMS of Pianoforte Pieces.
Sheet MUSIC.
Photo. ALBUMS, Etc. Etc.
REVOLVING BOOK CASES.

STATIONERY.—
For LADIES, and OFFICE USE.
OFFICE REQUISITES of every description.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
CIGARS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND
AERATED WATERS.

CROSE & BLACKWELL'S
a. a. d.
JOHN MOIR & SON'S
FAMOUS HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TEYSSONNAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
SAVOURY PATE.

GAME PATE.
PORK PATE.
OX PALATES.
HUNG (Hambo) BEEF.

TRIPE.
FRUITS for Ices.
SHERBET.

COCOATINA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
EUP'S COCOA.
ROBINSON'S GROTS.
GELATIN.

Russia OX-TONGUES.
French PLUMS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SARDINES.
Ham TONGUE and
Chicken SAUSAGE.

ASPARAGUS.
MACCARONI.
VERMICELLI.

SAUSAGES.
MEATS.
SOUPS, &c. &c.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.
RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly
executed.

Hongkong, June 20, 1881.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLE;

ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

Eastern and California CHEESE.
Bonelose CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Russian CAVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER.

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Family PIG-POK in kegs and pieces.

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SOUPS, &c. &c.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly
executed.

Hongkong, June 20, 1881.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Godowns at 1
per cent. nett premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

Entertainment.

POSTPONEMENT.

ENTERTAINMENT.

**VICTORIA QUADRILLE
ASSOCIATION**
beg to notify that they will give another
of their pleasure.

"ITALIAN NIGHT" Entertainments
AT THEIR GARDEN IN KOWLOON,
Under the Management of
Mr. A. HAHN.

Aug. 29, 1881.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 29, 1881.

WEATHER PERMITTING.

TICKETS FOR ADMISSION, \$1, can be had
on application to the SECRETARY of the
above Club, or at the Door on the Evening
of the occasion.

A. HAHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, August 4, 1881.

Occidental & Oriental Steam- ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GELIC will be despatched
from San Francisco via Yokohama,
TUESDAY, the 16th Instant, 1881,
at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. of the 15th August.

All Parcels should be marked to
the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the
day previous to sailing.

A REDUCTION of 25 % made on all
RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS ISSUED.

Consult Invitations to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Offices addressed to the Collector of Cus-
toms, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 50, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr.,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 1, 1881.

Insurances.

**VANG TSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.**

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)... Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE..... Tls. 230,000.00

SPecIAL RESERVE FUND..... Tls. 288,336.17

APRIL, 1

of the alphabet?" and referring to the *Iota*, *Kappa* and *Lambda*, which recently passed through here, and to the fact that powerful turreted ships, almost ready to be launched, are likewise destined for service in the Yellow Sea, our contemporary says:—

All this naval activity, together with the employment of our American admiral, may perhaps portend some disturbance in the East. An ominous rumour comes from New York that America would favour a breach of the Opium Treaty with England; and the Government of Pekin, possibly, is preparing for any hostilities that might ensue. The Chinese envoys, who are visiting every part of the world, cannot fail to learn that European and American opinion is against us on the opinion question; and a little vindictive incitement from our Yankee brethren might make China take decided action in the matter.

With reference to a report we reproduce elsewhere the *Pioneer* has the following:—

The Executive Engineer, Buddha Gya Works, in a letter, dated the 4th instant, gives a short account of the archaeological discoveries made during the year 1880-81. Three sides have been found of the railing set up by King Asoka, round a temple which he had built on what is now the site of the great temple. Two of the larger temples mentioned by the Chinese pilgrim Hsien Tsang have been discovered, namely, that in which was an image of Buddha with eyes uplifted, and the other which contained the brazen image of Brahma. The finds were made to corroborate the week in which Buddha watched continually the tree of knowledge. The second temple, according to Hsien Tsang, had originally been built of precious stones by Brahma; but, says the pilgrim, "during the immense interval which separates us from the saint, the precious stones have changed into ordinary ones."

The following paragraph from the *Virginian* may be of interest to all our readers, who know Col. Mosby and will naturally be glad to hear of the success of his promising son:—

At the closing exercises of the Bellevue High School, held on the 15th inst., the prize in the Junior Department of Mathematics was won by Mr. H. L. Winfree, a son of our fellow-townsmen, C. V. Winfree, Esq. The scholarship medal, the highest honor of the school, was awarded to Mr. John S. Mosby, Jr., of Virginia, a son of Col. J. S. Mosby, of Confederate fame, at present U. S. Consul at Hongkong. It is a little remarkable, or perhaps it may seem to some not so remarkable, that although the other Southern States are represented in large proportion at the Bellevue School, that medal has always been carried off by one of our Virginia boys. The medal, a very handsome one of gold, was this year, as for several years past, furnished by our public-spirited fellow-citizen, Mr. Joseph Col.

Law Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
(Before the Full Court.)

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.—Monday, 8th August, 10 a.m.—Suit No. 15.—Wong Tank Lam v. Cho Lai Tong.—Return of rule nisi.

(By the Hon. Francis Shand, Acting Chief Justice.)

IN BANKRUPTCY.—11 a.m.—In the matter of Dhriramdas Daynoon; bankrupt.—Report of Official Assignee and application to hold a dividend meeting.

IN PROBATE.—In the goods of Lee Kong Sing, deceased.—Petition of Lu Sing Nam, for letters of Administration.

INQUEST.

An inquest on the body of U Apu was held in the Civil Hospital, before H. E. Weddhouse, and a jury consisting of Messrs John Ingles, D. Jordan and A. J. Brando.

Dr. Murray, Acting Superintendent of the Hospital, said the body was brought to the Hospital yesterday about 10 o'clock in the morning. The body was that of a Chinese full-grown male about 30 years of age. The body was much decomposed; there were no marks of violence on it. The body was so decomposed that it would be exceedingly difficult for witness to say how death took place. The body was much swollen, such as would result in the absence of evidence to the contrary, from drowning. A post-mortem examination would not assist witness in forming an opinion.

Acting Sergeant 378 said that yesterday morning about 7.45 a.m. he was on duty near the Campan steamer wharf, when a boy called him. Witness saw the deceased swimming in the water. Witness took the body to the Hospital, after making a report to the police. The boy who called witness said he was son of the deceased.

U Achun, son of the deceased, said he last saw deceased on the morning of the 2nd about eleven o'clock. The deceased was an itinerant hawker. Witness did not notice anything particular about deceased. When he went out deceased seemed in his usual spirits. As deceased did not return at night witness's mother went out to look. For deceased. Both witness and her mother looked for deceased for a few days, but none of them could find out anything about him. Yesterday morning witness went with a friend to look for him again. Witness heard a man say there was a body in the water.

Ng Ahsing, wife of deceased, gave similar evidence.

By Inspector Crook:—Deceased could not swim and did not go on the wharf to sleep.

By the Jury:—He did not gamble and he did not smoke opium.

The Coroner thought it a curious thing that the body should have been found by the relatives, and was of opinion that the inquest should be adjourned until Thursday next, at the Magistracy, at 2.30 p.m. This was done.

EMIGRATION TO HONOLULU.

The deputations on this subject published in the last *Gazette* may be fairly summarized as follows:—

On April 12th, Governor Hennessy wrote the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing for his information a copy of a letter of the 9th instant from Mr. Kewick, transmitting to the Acting Colonial Secretary a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce requesting the Governor to license Chinese emigration from Hongkong to Honolulu.

In reply, Mr. Kewick was informed that the Governor adhered to the decision conveyed in the Colonial Secretary's letter to Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. on the 30th of January 1879, namely, that he could not sanction any Chinese emigration involving contracts of service to the Sandwich Islands. The Governor said that he "took this opportunity of transmitting to his Lordship some spare copies of correspondence respecting emigra-

tion to Honolulu that he caused to be published for general information in December last" (4th est 1880). H. E. the Governor also ventured to submit to his Lordship's consideration, on that date, the question whether the rule laid down by the Earl of Carnarvon respecting contract emigration might not be relaxed respecting the passage tickets to Honolulu, the Chinese being undoubtedly so well treated by the Hawaiian Government. Of the enclosures one was a letter from the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce to the Acting Colonial Secretary. The letter of the Secretary was simply to the effect that the French Vice-Consul was wounded. Great excitement prevails at Methodia, the inhabitants fearing an attack from the Arabs.

July 4.—William Inman, of the Inman Steamship line, is dead.

It was announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, the object of which will be to enable Braithwaite to affirm as a member of the House, will not be further pressed this session.

In the House of Lords the subject of Garfield's condition was mentioned in the same sympathetic way as in the House of Commons. Both Lord Salisbury and Lord Granville spoke sympathetically.

July 6.—A cruel hoax has been perpetrated on the popular drowning of a son of the Speaker of Wales.

The Speaker gave notice to the House of Commons yesterday that his order excluding Braithwaite would be carried out, and he not allowed to further disturb proceedings.

The intensity of the heat in Europe has been great. In Paris the thermometer stood at 105°. The Chamber of Deputies adjourned their sitting during the heat of the day. There has been great electrical disturbance and rain here to-day. The disturbance killed several persons. On Monday, four soldiers were sunstruck during the sham battle at Aldershot. Several are still in a precarious condition.

"Emigration from Canton is to be permitted with the sanction of the Chinese Authorities, but, it is to be feared, under less strict regulations for the protection and safety of the emigrants during the passage than if they embarked at this port, and the Chamber would suggest that the conveyance of passengers, which was formerly allowed from this Colony, should, in the protection of emigrants, be again permitted."

The letter was signed by W. Kewick, Chairman. In reply, the Acting Colonial Secretary referred the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce to the correspondence published for general information in the *Gazette* on the 11th of December, 1880, in which it was to be observed that letter had been addressed by Mr. May, Acting Colonial Secretary, on the 30th of January, 1879, to Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., informing them, in reply to their application to send Chinese to Honolulu and Peru, in the steamship *Peru*, that the Governor could not sanction any Chinese emigration involving contracts of service to the Sandwich Islands.

The Acting Colonial Secretary also, under instructions, invited the attention of the Chamber of Commerce to his letter of the 24th of November, 1880, respecting Mr. Koopmanschap's application for the Governor's licence for Chinese emigration to Honolulu and Peru. In the steamship *Peru*, the steamer *Seawise* now stationed at Quemoy, to proceed in search of the disabled steamer.

Dublin, July 6.—Sixton has intimated to the Land League that the farmers might be asked to contribute a portion of their abatement, when the contributions from America dropped off.

CONTINENTAL TELEGRAMS.

Russia, July 1.—There was a serious riot at St. Petersburg. The French Consul was assassinated and his arm was broken, and the officers of the French garrison were obliged to swim back to their vessel.

July 2.—Lullier, who is the insulted party, in a quarrel with Cassagnac, has announced that he will fight the duel with swords.

The duel is to come off until the last quip is drawn, and the body of the vanquished combatant, to be at the absolute disposal of the victor. Lullier is an accomplished swordsman.

July 4.—Significant declarations were made at the sitting of the Monetary Conference on Saturday last by Thurman, the American delegate, who stated that, though speaking in his own behalf, he was reflecting the feeling of his Government and Nation.

In the House of Commons the Committee on the Land Bill, last night, by an amendment moved by the Attorney-General for Ireland, omitted the definition of *freehold* from clause seven. An amendment offered by Lord Russell, requiring the Courts to have regard in fixing the statutory rents to the interest of both landlord and tenant, was accepted by the Government and carried.

Lord Russell's amendment disposed of the most disputable point in the seventh clause.

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"MAX O'LEARY" ON HONGKONG AFFAIRS.

The following is the last contribution of the versatile and valuable contributor to the *Shanghai Courier* who adopts the well-known name of Max O'Leary:

We have been having exceedingly hot weather of late, which accounts for my long silence. It has been very trying indeed. The time has long gone by when atmospheric changes were "matters of indifference to me. I am no longer impervious to cold, and the rolling years have taught me that it won't answer to be too regardless of the heat. When it rains I get under the nearest shelter now. But notwithstanding the depressing weather, these last few months have found us, as a community, prosperous, and not unreasonably discontented. The condition of the colony at this present time, its steadily increasing welfare, and its growing wants, require now at the hands of our philanthropists a tramway. The subject having been placed before us in all its bearings, we can only marvel how we have ever managed to plot so many years along the highway of life without, and even to swindle ourselves into a sort of spurious happiness, from which no haunting thoughts of misery have had power to awaken us. We have found out that we do need it, however; and it now becomes a doubtful question if one tramway is sufficient for us.

After the first scheme was laid before the Legislative Council, another gang of philanthropists crept up, humbly petitioning for a charter, and declaring that theirs was the only feasible plan, and the one best suited to the needs of the community. They thought it better, they said, that there should be but one, but that ours should be theirs. It being strongly suspected, however, that there were still further philanthropists in the colony who had not been heard from, the Governor held off until all the schemes were in, although he appeared, on the whole, to favour the idea. It was not long before a third party began to be talked of, and then the movers of the first two schemes, recognizing that in union there is strength, and each fearing that the Governor might give the preference to the other, or get other philanthropists who were more solid with him; and fearing also, perhaps, that because their plans were both so exceedingly meritorious he could not choose between them, but would drop the whole business in disgust, concluded to put their issues and join in the good work together.

As I remarked before, how we have lived so long with this rank necessity always staring us in the face, and yet got along somehow without it, heaven only knows. There is the fact, however. One lives have been morally cursed, and our prospects blighted for years, but we just went along about our business, too thick-headed to notice it.

The united philanthropists have now shown us that this "dot on the ocean," as the old learned and worthy in the fulness of his poetic soul used to call it, (although why a dot on the ocean, I cannot understand,) is to be a fact. The tail being the largest part, gravitates naturally towards the star, or end. There is little danger of its coming in contact with us, however, because it is never seen to come between us and the north star; in other words, the "dome" of its orbit is upright instead of horizontal. I hope this explanation will serve to calm some of the foolish fears which have been entertained on this subject.

For superstitions people vagabond of the heavens, and the appearance of vagabond of the heavens is portentous of some dire calamity, such as war, pestilence, the removal of their harbours, the currents and banks that prevent navigation without a pilot, and the general topography of the district. The pirates have the power to condemn their junks at the mouths of the rivers on the mainland, under the slopes of the large island of Hainan, or among the inextricable tracks among the islands and rocks, which are comprised under the general term of the Archipelago of Pin-ts'-long.

"Since the French orders have made examples of some of the embouchures of the Red River, do not appear to them sufficiently safe, and they prefer the shores of Asia, which are so-called at the South of the Gulf, where there are a number of excellent anchorages unknown to the French commanders. They run up into the rivers, whenever they wish to avoid an encounter with our guns; the villagers are not organized to resist them and the Annamites men-of-war are useless. To-day, the canoes are specially dredged by merchant junks, the inhabitants along the shore are emigrating into the interior to escape brigandage and capture. Already the greater part of the land formerly under cultivation has been abandoned, already the fishermen have left off their calling; and soon there will cease, if there is the slightest delay in providing remedy, one of the sources of public food, and which is all the more important, as in Annam, food is always scarce, and famine appears after short intervals."

"It is well known, the island of Hainan is inhabited by savage tribes who are independent of the Chinese, whom they only tolerate on the coast according to the necessities of their trade with them. The hydrography of the island has hardly been sketched; the banks that obstruct the western part, the part that faces the Gulf of Tongkin, have not been sounded, while junks sail among them every day. Among these banks the pirates have refuge, and failing to find a better, must immediately head on to the lower limb of a tree (heavily laden with fruit) to keep under the trees and boats, lastly, retreat into the impenetrable foliage. He then pulls up the pine and hawks him and there he is. I apologize for the length of this letter. You will readily understand why, although there is no reason why we should let the public into the secret. The more they get, the better they are—off I hope. One of our apoligized writers says it is bad form to apologize.

"I have told you this in confidence, and you must not give it away. When they have heard the wail of the indigent, have they hit their heads and repented them of the evil? Have they at least assumed a do-preating modesty of demeanour? Scarcey. They have not only done nothing of the kind, but they have run around the country boasting of their villainy, and throwing the blame on their victims.

The philanthropists, however, having the good of the community at heart, are not to be discouraged, but will build this tramway without their aid and despite their opposition. They will build it at their own risk and expense. Should disaster follow, they alone will be the sufferers, and their reward must come hereafter. They are unwilling that anybody else should put up a cent.

The fares from end to end of this tramway are to be fixed at ten, fifteen, and twenty cents, for third, second, and first class passengers respectively. The poorer classes, Chinese coolies and the like, will presumably patronize and be benefited by the third-class. It is considerably more than the present jin-de-hua faves; say about double, but what of that? The passengers will be so much crowded together, and the smell will be more delicious than an average sauce factory.

And now that this lower-level scheme is being along so smoothly, voices of other philanthropists are heard in the land, humbly soliciting a charter for a tramway to the Gap. This is said to be even more economical and remunerative than the other, and perhaps it will be. I can easily believe it anyhow, although in my opinion it cannot be worked so cheaply as its projectors appear to think. I have been very politely recorder the privilege of examining the working model, and although it seems to work well enough as a model, it will have to be vastly altered before it will answer for an arbitrary pattern of the road itself. It is straight, for instance, which owing to the nature of the ground the road cannot be; and then there is a crank at one end to wind up the car to the top—a very impracticable in reality. There is no man here strong enough to do it. And then, in the model, the road-bed is of wood, and for the better demonstration of its working, one end is tilted up, against a biscuit barrel, and here again it has the pull over, the real road.

The first step, in my mind, towards the economical building of the road, must be to procure a practical superintendent from home—a man who has built roads to be preferred, but at least he must have the advantages over our local architects in this respect; he must have seen one in operation. Our architects, although good fellows in their way, and able to build certain sorts of houses after a fashion, know as little, I am afraid, about these elevated tramways, as our doctors do of medicine. It is utter folly to talk of running their chain over the hill and expecting that a weight cast down on one side will drag the passenger car up on the other. This theory has been practically exploded long ago, and no sensible tramway builder would give it a thought at the present time. It is too primitive and too liable to accidents, and even if the car could be stopped in the proper place it would stop so suddenly that there would be nothing in it.

It will surprise many to learn that rice has an nutritive percentage of 88, while beef has but 36, still civilized mankind will adhere to the latter with the idea that it has the most nourishment. The difference between a pound of rice and a pound of beef is very marked, the former being 100 per cent. cheaper, and 100 per cent. more valuable to the common laborer than the beef diet. There is a lesson of tremendous importance in this fact, which should not be overlooked by the laboring classes.

But properly constructed and managed,

PIRACY ON THE SOUTH-WEST COAST.

(*China Review.*)

I am inclined to think that this road would be a success. It would not, of necessity, run on a straight line. The possibility of turning corners and rounding curves has been demonstrated elsewhere; and considering the nature of the ascent, this last would of course, wonderfully lighten the cost of construction. That it would be well patronized, there can be no manner of doubt. Comparatively speaking, there are very few here who keep their own charts, and to those who do not, the present mode of ascent to the Gap is at the best of times a formidable journey. The cost is not trifling either. To go up in the evening and down again in the morning means a matter of something like two dollars. Consequently only some of the very well-to-do live there now; and the visitors are few, and far between. The multitudes of strangers—chiefly Chinese—constantly arriving and departing, rarely find their way to the Gap or Peak. To say that not one in ten thousand does at present, would be hardly not an under-estimation. But with the tramway all this would be changed.

What man, white or yellow, visiting Hongkong, could have the nerve to go back to the bosom of his family with the shameful confession that he had failed to make that a wonderful journey? Government lands would be leased, and houses would spring up as though by magic. The moderately circumstanced would flock up during the summer months, and a residence on the hills need not be considered beyond the reach of any. And the promoters, the shareholders: what of them? Shores would easily tip, coin would pour upon them, and they would soon find themselves flushed and flooded "with a potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice."

The comet is still faintly visible, but appears to be moving towards Shanghai. Our astronomers calculate from its tardy movements that it will put in an appearance about the middle of August. I learnt from the papers that one has been noticed from the sky as far as the French have been started to account for the curious changes of position of this one of ours, the most popular being, that it makes the clear drift of the north star one in twenty-four hours. The rays have now come over the spirit of their pristine courage is gone. The rascals now cut and run, and when they would soon find themselves flushed and flooded "with a potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice."

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But properly constructed and managed,

les superstitions populaires des Annamites," a translation of which is in preparation for publication in the *Review*.

THE ETIQUETTE OF A CHINESE DINNER.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 1st, 1881.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspaper over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c.; as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 1 lb. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, or any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be posted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, &c., Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or any article dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless registered.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post* to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:

Books and Papers—British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Postage to Foreign Post Offices in

Europe, 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 2 inches.

N.T. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Africa, & Australia, Egypt, Mauritius, all of America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Barbados, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Dutch, French, & Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Aus-

tralian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, 10 cents per oz.

Post Cards, 8 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books and Patterns, 2 cents per oz.

Com. Papers, 2 oz.

There is no charge on registered corre-

spondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 10 cents per oz.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 2* cents per oz.

Books and Patterns, 2* cents per oz.

Com. Papers, 2* cents per oz.

West Indies (Non-Union), Bolivia

Costa Rica, Nicaragua, &c.

Letters, 10 cents per oz.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5 cents per oz.

Books and Patterns, 5 cents per oz.

Com. Papers, 5 cents per oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the disappearance of *Notes & Queries* at the hands of *China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at £6.60 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents of Hong Kong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected from the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of China. All our learned societies would subscribe to this scholarly and interesting Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hong Kong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hong Kong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which used serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social development, is to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important aids of information, reading, and study, and a channel of publicity is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular service, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now additionally cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that

"Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects will evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum, delivered in Hong Kong, or Seven Dollars Five Cents including postage to Coast ports, delivered under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is, of course, derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the governors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, however, their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various parts of China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tendency—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.

6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

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